The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,851.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months advance delivered in Town.... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 3 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th,
" Kurrachee		" Bushire	
" Guadur		" Linga	
" Muscut		" Bunder Abbas.	
" Bunder Abbas.		" Muscut	
" Linga		" Guadur	
" Bushire		" Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M it is despatched at 7 the following morning: this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Cocconada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	29	" Galle	
" Galle		" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry		" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Cocanada	29	" Cannanore	31
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

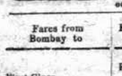
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dauramtur.	Goran.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

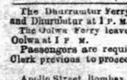
The Dharamtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dharmtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M viz:—

Umjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

FOR LONDON,

(To Sail in all March)

THE CLIPPER Ship "DILHARREE," 1,393 tons register, W. H. Beasley, Commander, classed A1. 16 years at Lloyds This vessel has excellent accommodation. or first class passengers and will be despatched as above. Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilharree."

Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February
HYDRABAD " " 25th March.
DHARWAR " " 25th "

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For farther particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell*.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.

Price complete. .....Rs. 400

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65 &	75 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	13 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium "	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie "	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic "	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere "	7 8
BADHAM'S West End "	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot "	3 6
The Royal Satin Spot "	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	" 3
Guyots West End	" 2
The Royal Courier Bag	" 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	" 12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	" 2 " 3
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	" 18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	" 14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched "	" 16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	" 10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	" 16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	" 6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	" 14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	" 8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	" 2 " 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs. 12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	" 16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.	" 16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	" 8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.	
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	" 4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

In the Matter of Act X. of 1866 and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of two annas in the rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to contributories who have not paid their calls, will be payable on and after 25th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION of the Shareholders assembled in GENERAL MEETING on MONDAY the 3rd February, 1868 a final DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company on and after the 20th February 1868.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement at the time of payment.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 20th February, 1868.

N. B.—The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this date until the 5th proximo.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' Act of 1866 and of the IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

By the direction of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Notice is hereby given that the said Judge, has appointed THURSDAY the 27th day of Feb. 1868, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House to make a call on the Contributories of the said Company included in Part 2 of the List of Contributories as past holders of Shares in the said Company, and that the Liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for Rupees 50 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.—Dated this 19th day of February 1868.

C. E. & F STANGER LEATHES,
Attornies to the Liquidators.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

PIANO.—JUST LANDED per "BRITISH NATION." PIANOS, SEMI-GRAND PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to wholesale purchasers and Medical Practitioners.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS, HAVANNA CIGARS in boxes of 100 each. Also Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WESTPHALIAN HAMS, & BRUNSWICK SAUSAGES in Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE! PORT WINE.—Just Imported direct from OPORTO, a consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Mr. J. NEUBERG begs to draw especial attention to the above.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those who use 'Chota hunri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Bombay and Poona.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion; written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salicubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.

Atropinæ Gelatine Discs.

Calabar zed do.

Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.

Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.

Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor. D. S.-KEMP & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

UPON reading the Affidavit of LOVEL JOHN MULLINS sworn the Twenty-fifth day of January, instant, and on hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all Creditors of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the fifteenth day of April next send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Lovel John Mullins at the office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded, and I do further direct that this order be advertized once in the *London Gazette*, twice in the *Times*, and eleven times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, respectively.—Dated this 25th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

C. SARGENT.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Liquidators,
Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not excepted for these applications on any but *Cash terms*, A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Surveying Chains, Measuring Tapes, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED a situation by a EUROPEAN YOUNG WOMAN TO ACCOMPANY A LADY proceeding to England. She has no objection to taking charge of Children—good reference as to her character can be given. Apply to "C." at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2ND MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin a LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House, *per doz.*

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts. Labelled & Branded...	Pts. Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... ,,	25	,, 13½
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... ,,	21	,, 11½
" 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... ,,	18	,, 10
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... ,,	16	,, 9
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	15	,, 8½
" 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... ,,	13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	20	,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto ..... ,,	26
Macon,	ditto ..... ,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling,	Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	,, 31 ,, 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	,, 26 ,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,		
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	..... Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	..... ,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	..... ,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger,	do..... ,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	..... ,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	..... ,, 28	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer,	do..... ,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer,	do..... ,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30	
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28	
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	,, 22	
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22	
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22	
* do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 18	
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15	
Marsala, Virgin	,, 33	
Madeira, East India	,, 33	

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 24	,, ...

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY PAID AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	60 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3½ pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	100 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	1' 00	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
2,000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
2,800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,0 00,0 0	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted'Paris.. ..	(Nominal).
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	17 1/4 p.
3,7 0,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,2 00,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pm.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,350 per shar.
350,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	600 per share
700,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,525 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per sh re
150,000	500	500	....	Vegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	129 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.....	100 per share.

FINANCIA ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	100	120	.... Financial Asso. of India and China	68½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	650 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	625 per share.
1,280,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	139 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	800 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning... ..	570 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co... ..	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16 to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do...	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do...	1s. 10 1/4 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta...	At sight	100½.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.. ..	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ...	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.. ...		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,,	1832-36	94
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1836-37	108¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103
Five and a half per cent.	... .	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	... .	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	.. ..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ..	,, 225
Carolus	.. ..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	.. ..	,, 220
German Crowns	.. ..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	.. ..	,, 223
Bar Silver	.. ..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. ..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 19 dz. English..	.. ..	,, 10-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old	175 to 180
Akote	.. ..	
Khandeish... ..	.. ..	170 to 175
Barsee	.. ..	
Dhollera	.. ..	190 to 195
Bhowungur ..	.. ..	
Broach	.. ..	190 to 195
Veeravul	.. ..	150 to 165
Vingoria	.. ..	185 to 187
Compta	.. ..	180 to 182
Dhatwar Sawginned ..	.. ..	190 to 195
Oomrawuttee ..	New	212 to 215
Akote	.. ..	
Broach	.. ..	215 to 220
Ulhollar	.. ..	210 to 212
Bhowungur ..	.. ..	
Ready Sales...	...	...900 Candies
For delivery ..	...	...2,200

Market strong.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, FEB. 17.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were as the following rates:—4 per cents, one lot of about Rs. 30,00 0 at Rs. 6-4, and three or four larger and smaller amounts at Rs. 6-4 discount, 5 per cents of 1836-37 at Rs. 9-0 premium, ½ per cents at Rs. 1-4 premium, and 10 years' debentures at Rs. 9-0 premium.

Sales of Bank of Bengal shares were made at Rs. 1,784½

Upwards of 100 shares in the National Bank were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 130 each.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares were bought, for orders, at Rs. 1,195.

25 Shares in the Oriental Gas Co., obtained Rs. 65 each.

The transactions in Fort Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares commenced at Rs. 280, gradually went up to Rs. 300 and closed at Rs. 295 for cash all exclusive of the overdue calls. The time bargains were of 10 shares at Rs. 295 and 10 shares at Rs. 310 each, likewise exclusive of the overdue calls, for deliveries in 15 days.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 22.

Hicks, Major Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough from Moradabad.
Nutt, Lieutenant, 103rd Fusiliers, on leave from Aden.
Monson, Major Staff Corps, on Medical Certificate, from Belgaum.
Holberston, Captain R. A., on duty from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 22.

Wright, Barrack Master, on leave to Mhow.
Mignon, Captain Staff Corps, on duty to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th February 1868.

THE following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 31st December 1867, received on the 6th instant, is re-published in General Orders:—

War Office, 31st December 1867.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct in Bhootan, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.—Major William Spottiswoode Trevor and Lieutenant James Dundas, for their gallant conduct at the attack on the Block-house at Dewan-Giri, in Bhootan, on the 30th of April 1865.

Major General Tombs, C. B., V. C., the Officer in command at the time, reports that a party of the enemy, from 180 to 200 in number, had barricaded themselves in the Block-house in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried, and the main body was in retreat.

The Block-house, which was loop-holed, was the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no Officer of the storming party near him, and being anxious that the place should be taken immediately, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhooteas to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours, the General in command ordered these two Officers to show the way into the Block-house. They had to climb up a wall which was 14 feet high, and then to enter a house, occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost through an opening not more than two feet wide between the top of the wall and the roof of the Block-house.

Major General Tombs states, that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindustani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call until these two Officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity. Both of them were wounded.

With reference to the General Order of 5th June 1867 (p. 206,) publishing the trial of Paymaster M. J. Cunningham, 88th Foot, the Commander-in-Chief announces that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit the penal servitude and stoppages awarded by the General Court Martial, and to approve the sentence of cashiering.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
,, Liverpool.....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10
By Overland Route ...	.....	£9 0s. 0d. to £9 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 22	Derwent	Gaidie	Glasgow, Oct. 21.
	Cote d'Or	Barr	Cardiff, Sept. 11.
22	Lulea	Peters	Stockholm, Sept. 29
	British Princess...	Stewart...	Liverpool, Oct. 31.
	Wanderer	Murton	Sunderland, Oct. 1.
	Seydlitz	Abdool Kader ..	Cochin, Feb. 8.
	Saudringham	Muir	Liverpool, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 22	Ecorid	Burns	Annesley Bay.
	Michal Scott	Wright	Annesley Bay.
	Mecker	Nacoda	Jooda.
	Tapice (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Impalet*, Doughty, bound to Mauritius.
Ship *Two Wigher*, Cottier, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Morning Star*, Morlan, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Atit Rayman*, Nacoda, bound to Arabian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is enhanced, to within 10 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, PART I.

OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

CONTENTS:—

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF JUSTICES,
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Comm.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between Messrs. Bennett's Auction Rooms, Forbe Street, and the London Hotel, a heavy GOLD RING with large Diamond set in four pieces of black enamel. A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to the finder on returning it to MR. F. HORWITZ, at the London Hotel.

LECKIE & Co.'s ESTATE.—NOTICE.—A further DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent will be paid to the Creditors in the above estate on and after the 2nd day of March next on application at the office of Messrs. Jefferson Campbell & Co.

J. JEFFERSON,
Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd February 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following SHARES in the Company on which the 3rd Call and interest have not been paid are hereby absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

Nos. 384, 429, 908, 1443, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th February, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for the levy of duties on imports and exports of all sorts and description for the year 1868-69 i. e. from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, will be given by public competition on the 16th March 1868 at 2 P. M. at the office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary, Sholapoor Municipality.

RAMCHUNDRE SAKHARAM,
Chairman, M. M. C.

M. Com.'s Office, Sholapoor, 19th February 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months sight	1/10 5/8	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1/10 1/2	do.
,, 3 do.	1/10 7/16	do.
,, 2 do.	1/10 3/8	do.
,, 1 do.	1/10 5/16	do.
,, demand	1/10 1/4	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, ,, Scotland, on Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank.	1/10 3/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 22nd February 1868.

NOTICE.—GODRA OIL PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—THE Public are hereby informed that a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Godra Oil Press Company was held in the Camp, Baroda, on the 28th December, 1867, at which it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators. In consequence of the above resolution, Tenders are invited for the purchase, Lease, or Mortgage of the Company's property, consisting of a Building and complete Machinery for pressing Oil from Seeds, including the site and compound together with all appurtenances.

Tenders will be received until the 20th March 1868 and must be addressed to the undersigned by whom also, and by the Manager at Godra, all further information will be given.

A Cash deposit of 25 per cent of the amount to be paid into the Broach Branch of the Bank of Bombay, on or before the abovementioned date (20th March 1868); the same to be returned should the tender be refused. The remaining 75 per cent to be paid within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the acceptance will be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

A BROWNLOW FORDE.
ASPANJIAJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Liquidators, Godra Oil Press Company.

Baroda, 17th Feb. 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To Sail about the end of the Month.

THE A I Ship "QUORN," Captain E. RICE, 1228 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents, Ship *Quorn*.

Bombay, 22nd February 1868.

HORSES.—THE best and select AUSTRALIAN HORSES expected per "RED JACKET" have just been landed at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE. An early visit is strongly recommended. Orders from outstations will carefully be attended to.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend has been declared at the rate of Rupees 250 per Share payable on and after MONDAY the 2nd day of March next (to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 14th instant) being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, for the half-year ending 31st December 1867. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

FURDOONJI ARDASEER,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS.—THE STUDENT'S HUME: A History of England from the Earliest Times. Based on the History by David Hume, corrected and continued to 1858. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. Rs. 5.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

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Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY next, the 24th instant at FRAMJEE HALL.

Malabar Hill, 19th February 1868.

THE ART EXHIBITION

WILL remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P. M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY 25TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P. M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Rs. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY 26TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P. M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY 27TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon and from 3 P. M. to Sunset. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

VOLTAIRE somewhere remarks that all the powers, having resolved to secure peace, immediately began to raise great armies, and forthwith executed their real intentions by going to war. Many folks fear that the same thing will happen in Europe. Prussia has, of course, long been organized for war. Russia has recovered, so far as war goes, from the reverses of 1854-6, and has on paper a magnificent army; but she is badly off for money. Austria shows few symptoms of abandoning her affection for big armies, and now the French Government has secured possession of a tremendous engine for offence not less than for defence. The Army Bill, considerably modified, but substantially the same, has passed through the Legislative body, and will no doubt pass the Senate. It has given rise to much discussion and speculation touching the veritable objects of their increase of military burdens; and although the ministers have professed the most peaceful intentions, yet a feeling of uneasiness and want of confidence runs throughout Europe. Nor is that wonderful. The language held by the journals under the control of the Prefects is in direct contradiction to that held by the Ministers, although the articles published in the provinces are sent there hot from Ministerial head-quarters in Paris. The same "leader" frequently appears simultaneously in a score of departments; and these articles have been written with the evident intention of rousing the warlike instincts of the peasantry. Moreover the Emperor himself has publicly approved the conduct of a Senator who said that it was wrong to oppose the army bill when it was time to fight. Some shrewd folks think that these proceedings were adopted solely with a view of creating the steam of opinion required to carry the Army Bill, and we may remark, by way of corroboration, that the official people in England do not now think war is likely this year. Nevertheless the new organization of the French army is a great fact which no prudent statesman can afford to overlook.

The new model in France is very strong. It seizes hold of every man available for military purposes and puts him into a *cadre*. There are about 1,60,000 young fellows who every year are liable to be drawn for the army or the marine; of these the law as it now stands takes 100,000; and the new law provides for the drilling of the remainder. The original scheme of the Emperor was to take all the strong hearty men, five feet and upwards in height, not exempt for other reasons, and make them serve in the regular army or the fleet for three or four years. After quitting the army they fell into the reserve, and after that into the *Garde Nationale Mobile*. This wholesale adoption of the Prussian system aroused a storm of opposition, and the Emperor, who had his plan ready in 1866, was not only obliged to withdraw it, but to let a year go by before he produced a substitute. The old military men were opposed to it—Changarnier, Trochu, Bandon openly—and a council of Marshals and Generals was summoned to devise a plan which would secure what the Emperor aimed at—the control of a million and a quarter of armed men—and yet be tolerable to the French. It is the modified plan which has found favour. Instead of taking the whole youth of France every year, thus withdrawing from the chambers the right of voting the annual contingent, it was agreed that only the number voted by the chambers should be annually taken. But in order to secure the maximum of 800,000 trained soldiers in the prime of life, and yet not augment the contingent, the Imperial Government raised the term of service from seven to nine years. Had this been done without at the same time modifying the conditions of service, the French would not have swallowed the dose prepared for them. In order to make it less unpalatable, it was arranged that every conscript should serve five years in the active army, that is the army actually a-foot and in full training, and that for remainder of the term, he should be inscribed on the rolls of the reserve. This alone would have been a strong measure, and would have rapidly secured the 800,000 demanded; but something more was required to satisfy imperial cravings. The Emperor wanted a large force which when he could employ out of France—say 600,000 men—he therefore invented the *Garde Nationale Mobile*. This force will consist of all the men liberated by the operation of the conscription laws—the men who escaped the draft, even those who being drawn paid for substitutes.

But as the object was to have them soon, the law was made retro-active, that is it applied to the men liberated in 1864-5-6-7, a provision which makes about 250,000 men available at once. These men are avowedly wanted to take the place of regulars. They are, when called out, to do garrison duty and preserve order. The strong places and coast works of France require an aggregate of 350,000 men to garrison them, and, in most places, moderately trained Nationals with a slight mixture of regulars, would be as good as the best troops. As the arming, clothing, and drilling of these new troops is to be begun at once, large preparations are in progress, and Marshal Niel has a plan for their organization ready at hand. If the Government see fit they can be put into shape by May next, though of course their work as troops, except behind entrenchments, would be small. A trifling indication is often significant, and among the class of important trifles we may place the appearance of the Emperor at the first ball of the season, with the cap intended for the National Guard as his head gear!

The French Army in future then will consist of 500,000 men doing duty, 300,000 in reserve, and a quasi militia 500,000 strong—in the rough about a million and a quarter. The regulars will be young men between 20 and 29 years of age, and the National Militia between 20 and 25. Thus the virile strength of France will, in a few years, have received a more or less complete course of military training. In a short time the only *pekins* left will be the priests, the schoolmasters, the *soutiens de famille* the blind, the halt and the maimed—all the rest will have passed through the military mill. No doubt the efficacy of this vast armament is impaired by the wholesale permission to marry at any time accorded to the Nationals, and the right to marry granted to the reserve men after having been one year in that force. The French dislike married solders, and object to calling them out for duty; but in case of a great war that reluctance would be overcome.

Now, why has this large force been called into being? Avowedly to "maintain the legitimate influence" of France, that is to render her dominant, if possible. There has been no concealing of the real reasons. The official speakers said that France could not do what she wished in 1854-6 nor in 1859 because the army was too weak. They said also that the success of Prussia would have been parried or restricted if, in 1866, France had had her 800,000 in hand on the frontiers, and her 500,000 behind, ready to man the fortresses and preserve order. The immense augmentation is designed to serve as the weapon of a policy of domineering, and sooner or later compensation for German unity will be sought at somebody's expense. France is so admirably situated, so strongly constituted in a civil and military sense, so richly endowed, speaking strategically, having the most powerful defensive frontier in Europe, and a wonderful series of defensive and offensive lines between the Rhine and the Seine, with Paris as a national redoubt, that if she minded her own business and allowed others to mind theirs, far less costly armaments would suffice for her needs. But essentially aggressive, never at rest except when flying the flag somewhere—now in the East, now in Africa, now in Europe—she naturally insists on these vast levies to sustain her exorbitant pretensions. "Europe is now an armed camp" said Marshal Niel. "This sort of thing cannot go on long, I do not know whether it will result in war, but I am sure that in the end it will bring peace." In plain English, France must either be allowed to have her way in the concerns of other people—noteably Germans and Italians—or she will resort to war when prepared at the first good opportunity. No doubt she errs in good company; but the Italians and Germans have this excuse for their armaments that they are made to secure the unity of Germany and Italy. While France, being united has not that excuse. Russia is in a similar position; she is increasing her armaments as the basis of an openly aggressive policy in the east of Europe. But she wants money and credit, and while awaiting these she is intriguing from the Vistula to the Adriatic.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—On the night of the 11th instant a very serious affair took place at Peshawur in the 28th Regiment N. I. A Pathan sepoy was murdered; his body was found by one or more of the sowars of the 18th B. C, near the butts in their lines, he was then expiring, but was able we understand, to utter the word havildar." On the morning of the 12th whilst the regiment was on brigade parade, the commanding officer took the precaution of deputing one of his officers to search the huts of the sepoys. This was effectually done; and, in the hut of a Sikh havildar, a sword covered with blood was discovered, also a shoe which corresponded with a shoe found near the place where the affray took place. The havildar was arrested, we are informed, on the parade ground, and an investigation of the case is now being carried on. Already some curious evidence has been elicited; but it is better withheld for the present.

ABYSSINIA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

SENAFE, 6TH FEBRUARY.

IN *statu quo* is no longer applicable, an advance to the front having been ordered. The Commander-in-Chief left Zulla on the 24th January, inspecting all stations *en route* to Senafe, which he reached on the 29th. An immediate order being made to push up all troops in the passes to the Plateau, the Sind Horse with their own carriage (giving the go-bye to the 3rd Cavalry) have gone to Attegerat, 39 miles distant from Senafe, followed by Penn's Mountain battery, a wing of the 33rd, and 10th N. I.—head quarters in both cases. The Belooch Regiment have all arrived at Senafe, the head quarters having been under orders to join the advance brigade. Murray's Battery will reach Senafe by the 7th or 8th, and a grand feat it will be. No one who saw the roads three months ago could ever have dreamed of an Armstrong battery marching through, but such is the fact and it is worthy of record. The Commander-in-Chief left Senafe for Attegerat on the 4th accompanied by the Toshah Khana, for the purpose of holding a grand Durbar for the reception of the Tigre prince who comes to meet him. The policy of thus giving the first important Chief through whose territory we are marching a princely reception cannot be too highly praised; it will spread far wide, and the truth of our proclamation will be made manifest should doubts have existed before.

The remnant of the 3rd Cavalry marched on the 3rd to join the Chief, having been provided with carriage, and a party from those dismounted by the loss of horses has gone to Zoula for fresh remounts.

The terrific losses in the Land Transport have necessitated measures which have been made with much reluctance by Sir Robert Napier; but necessity knows no law, and while the inconvenience to all is known to be great, I do not think there is one whose opinion is worth having who does not candidly admit that our noble chief had no other course to adopt. It will only remain for Government hereafter to bear in mind what their army has gone through. The measures referred to are that all private servants are to be handed over to the Commissariat there to work if they please; if not, to be sent to India. Messes are allowed to retain one servant to three officers, each officer being allowed a soldier servant. In the European regiments the loss is not so great, but I fear in the native regiments it will be some time before Jack sepoy can understand the wants of his Sahib. All sweepers, barbers, and dhobees are taken away from the men; then all ranks will be thrown on their own resources—a new era for the native army, but who will say it is not a beneficial one?

The Macnaughton trial is over; the judgment is one of found guilty, and the sentence is "to be reprimanded." What a sentence for an officer found guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman! The result is confirmed but not approved, circumstances having prevented the reassembling of the Court for the purpose of revising.

Although the scenery about Senafe is very grand, the country *en route* to Attegerat is finer still. Goonab Gomall, the first stage out, is a charming place. The next, Teemdah, is, if possible, more charming still. As to Attegerat I must wait till

bers of the House of Commons, has thrown away its opportunities of settling the Irish question. Had it put forth a clear, well-defined, scheme of conciliation, while heartily repudiating all projects of repeal, it would have rallied the whole nation to its side. But, disorganized and broken up into factions, it has in its own person offered the public a piteous spectacle of the evils of discussion. Mr. Gladstone recommended that we should legislate for Ireland in an Irish spirit (whatever that may mean); Mr. Bright proposed to save Ireland by creating a class of peasant proprietors in place of great landlords; and other Liberals professed their willingness to accede to any proposals that the Irish members might bring forward. There is, in truth, such licence of speech and opinion in England that many Liberals are quite unaware of the imprudence they are guilty of in playing with the firebrand of revolution, and giving countenance to anarchists who trade on English sympathy with ideas of nationality. This country has been for years so free from disturbances that, till the recent Fenian outrages occurred, politicians were convinced it was impossible that revolutionary doctrines could be translated here into deeds of violence, or that the talk about the advantages or disadvantages of the legislative union of Ireland with England could go beyond newspaper articles and speeches at public meetings. The consequence is that the Fenians and Separatists have been indulged till it has become a common belief both in Ireland and America that enlightened Englishmen are already well disposed to allow the Irish to establish for themselves an independent national Government. I need not say that there is no people in the world more thoroughly Imperial at heart than the English, and that there is really no more chance of our letting Ireland go than of the attainment of that end which Liberal statesmen hypocritically profess to keep in view while they hold India in subjection to a military despotism,—the mutual transfer namely of the whole government of the country to a representative body of educated natives elected by the people. But the Irish difficulty had provoked so much looseness of speech that the public at home became alarmed at the apparent disinclination of their leaders to reject positively even schemes for making Ireland independent; they were indignant that the popular feeling should be misrepresented by such men as Mr. Beales (who said lately he "would not pledge himself for or against the repeal of the Union"); and the outspokenness of Lord Stanley comes just in time to secure to him national confidence and support. Unfortunately, in the present temper of the people, it is possible that public opinion will be induced to sanction, not a part only, but the whole, of the Ministerial policy; and that not only will the Empire be preserved, but the Irish Church and the land monopoly—those sources of perennial discord—will be preserved also in all their integrity. For Lord Stanley presumes so far on the mistake of the Liberals in ignoring the national sentiment with regard to the Union as to announce that he and his colleagues will not introduce in the last session of an expiring and unreformed Parliament any effectual measures for conciliating the Irish people; and the Opposition is so badly led, and has still such indistinct ideas of what its policy towards Ireland ought to be, that it is safe to prophesy nothing will be done till next year. The Ministry promise us, however, a good Education Bill this session; and it seems likely they will take their stand on this and the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills.

One topic Lord Stanley left untouched. He spoke with confidence of the prospects of continued peace in Europe but not a word fell from him with regard to the delicate question of our relations with the United States. Yet at no time I will venture to say since the dispute about the seizure of the Southern agents on board a British mail steamer, has there been greater danger of a rupture between the two countries. If war is avoided for the present, it will only be through the forbearance of the English Government, and the unwillingness of the States to risk a foreign quarrel while the South is still disaffected. There is first the question of the American filibusters who come to Ireland to excite civil war in that country, and who when arrested and punished for their crimes dare to claim that as American citizens they shall have perfect freedom to break our laws and to kill unoffending Britishers and steal British property with impunity. The American House of representatives has just passed a resolution that these citizen-marauders ought to be recognized and protected by the Government of the States, and that President Johnson should apply to the Queen for their pardon. England, in her part, is quite prepared to relinquish the old claim on the allegiance of Irish emigrants who have acquired the rights of American citizens; but she is not yet prepared to go further than this and at the request of President Johnson to legalize acts of piracy committed by American citizens within the limits of the United Kingdom; and some such concession is apparently required to satisfy the demands of the anti-British party in the States. Then there is the old question of the *Alabama* claims still left open. The diplomatic correspondence on this subject has been temporarily closed by the refusal of Lord Stanley to submit to arbitration the conduct of the British Government in recognizing the Southerners as belligerents as soon as President Lincoln had proclaimed the blockade of the Southern ports. The claim for compensation on account of the losses caused by the *Alabama* our Foreign Secretary was willing to refer, and if the question were only one of money it might be settled to-morrow. It is hard to tell what Mr. Seward thinks he could gain by getting the opinion of an arbiter on the question whether our recognition of the belligerent rights of the South was premature or not. Supposing it were decided that the recognition was premature and unfriendly, where would be the advantage of such a decision? Mr. Seward would have the satisfaction of a barren controversial triumph; but that would be all. No one could venture to assess the damages to be paid by England for an act which was at the worst nothing more than an error of judgment, and which could not have been a clear infraction of the law of nations, or it would have brought the two countries to war long ago. But *Historicus* shows, in his admirable letters to the *Times* this week, that Mr. Seward can only have brought such a charge against England out of sheer malice, and with a deliberate intention to offer a gross and unprovoked insult to this country. He convicts Mr. Seward out of his own mouth of having invented the pretence of the premative recognition of the rebels by Great Britain as an after thought to gratify the malignity of our enemies in the States; and he proves, by extracts from the American State papers and the judgments of the Supreme Court, that President Lincoln and Mr. Seward know they were declaring war against the South when they issued the proclamation of blockade, four weeks before the Royal proclamation was published, and that the Queen's Government was bound by the law of nations to accept that blockade as conclusive evidence of the existence of a civil war in America. There are men of course amongst us who would submit everything to arbitration. Mr. John Morley, for instance, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says that circumstances might justify the reference to an arbiter of the question of our national independence; and if England were in the position of Belgium and Holland we would not hesitate to make such a reference. Certainly Mr. Morely and his school are doing their best to bring about such a happy state of affairs by reducing their country to the level of Holland and Belgium; but their influence is now fortunately on the decline. There are not many Englishmen so lost to all sense of dignity as to wish to call in the aid of an arbiter to determine whether a foreign Government shall limit the exercise of the Queen's sovereign authority; more especially when such a presumptuous demand is made by a Government which has itself supplied a complete answer to all the complaints it brings against England. As to the threats of what will happen in the next war we are engaged in if we do not now concede everything the United States ask, nothing worse can happen to us than to fall from our high estate and become a dependency of the great American Republic; and we may as well put off that evil day as long as possible instead of at once accepting the degradation to which we are doomed as we should do if Lord Stanley were mean-spirited enough to consent, for fear of reprivals, to do the bidding of Mr. Seward.

It is an important sign of the times that the question of free trade in land, started by Mr. Fawcett, has become the subject of hot discusion in the newspapers. The thoughts of men are clearly widened by the process of Parliamentary Reform, or we should not already have a fierce controversy going on as to the merits of the "custom of primogeniture" and "the law of entail." Mr. Fawcett has not yet had the opportunity of fairly replying to his antagonists, and his answer is awaited with much curiosity; meanwhile, it is obvious to remark that the champions of large estates, and notably the *Times*, prove too much for their case. If, as they say, the present restrictions imposed by law on the sale and transfer of land are really of no effect, and land in England is a commodity as readily exchangeable as any kind of personal property, why do they oppose so bitterly every proposal for abrogating such laws? Because they will say what Mr. Fawcett really aims at is the destruction of the landed aristocracy and gentry. But we may surely advocate free trade in land without being in favour of the compulsory division of landed properties into an infinite number of petty freeholds held by peasant proprietors, whom the example of France teaches us we should as a rule find to be the most bigotted and ininteligent class of the community.

I leave your military correspondent to deal with the new scheme of furloughs for the Indian services; and will only congratulate Anglo-Indians on the prospect now held out to them of having their chief grievance redressed, and of not being condemned henceforth to prolonged exile without the hope of an occasional pleasant holiday at home. The services ought to be grateful to the English press, and more particularly to the *Times* and *Spectator*, for the ability and earnestness with which their just claims have been successfully advocated.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY.

THE next meeting of the Bench of Justices will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 4th proximo.

THE examination of candidates for office of pleader commences from this day (Monday) in the Town Hall.

WE understand that Government have forwarded to the Secretary of State the petition of the Bench of Justices with reference to the Overbridges question, without any recommendation as to a contribution towards the construction of the bridges.

WE learn that Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, is to be appointed Government Professor of Law, in room of Mr. T. C. Hayllar, resigned, and that Mr. Farran will act as the Reporter of the High Court and Perry Professor of Law, in room of Dr. Reid, who proceeds to England during the next month.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	"Alexandra"	...Rudolphwur.
Overture	"Nabucco"	.....Verdi.
Selection...(Op.)...	"Bianca"	.....Balfe.
Valse	"Village Rose"	..Coote.
Selection...(Op.)...	"L'Etoile du Nord"	.....Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	"New York"	.....Coote.
Galop	"Les Fusees"	...Bosisio.

On Saturday last a coroner's jury was empannelled at Syed Abdool Rayman Street, concerning the death of one Sorabjee Cursetjee, a contractor. It appears that on the 17th instant at 9 P. M. deceased returned home from his business as usual, and partook of his meals. During the dinner he had a quarrel with his wife, and got up from his dinner and opened a drawer, and took something out of it, which he put into his mouth. For the last month deceased appeared to be unhappy. Dr. Cursetjee Framjee was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by Hurthal (orpiment.) The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of a preparation of arsenic.

THIS morning we have to announce the death on Friday evening of Mr. Dosabboy Cursetjee Wadia, a well known and respected Parsee merchant. Mr. Dosabhoy had been ill for about six weeks before his death. He was the only son of the late Cursetjee Framjee Wadia, who for several years was the agent in China of Messrs. Forbes and Company. Having served in the Builder's Department of the Dockyaid for a long period, he resigned his appointment and entered the commercial establishment of his uncle Mr. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and since his uncle's death in 1843 he carried on business on his own account, and was known for his correct and honest dealings by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Dosabhoy had considerable dealings with French firms; and the French Government, in recognition of his valuable services in the introduction of French commerce, presented him with a gold medal and a letter of thanks. The deceased gentleman was of an amiable and generous disposition.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the registered shareholders of this company was held on the 22nd day of February 1868, at the office of the agents No. 1, Church Street, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following were present, viz:—

Tapidass Vurjdass, Esq., in the chair.

Messrs. Framjee Manockjee Gugrat, Ludha Nursey, Dewjee Welljee, Dyal Ruttonsey, Manocklal Gocaldass, Nagsey Sudew, Welljee Mayachund, Merwanjee Framjee, Furdoonjee Ardaseer, Canjee Liladhur, Sobhagchund Gulalchund, Damoderdass Tapidass, and 16 others by proxies representing 113 shares.

The notice convening the meeting was read, as also the following report:—

The Directors report to the shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd February 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have great pleasure in laying before the Proprietors on the occasion of the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting, an Audited Balance Sheet, and a report of the proceedings of the half year ending 31st December last, from which it will be perceived that the result of the working of the last six months is even more favourable than that of the previous half year.

The Audited Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Account was distributed amongst the Proprietors in conformity with the rules of the Limited Liability Act, from which the proprietors must have observed that the nett earnings of the Company after deducting all current expenses have amounted to Rs. 1,32,527-13-11.

A further sum of Rs. 622-8-11 recovered from that written off as bad and doubtful debts has been added to the above earnings, together with balance of last half year, ending 30th June 1867, the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as dividend declared for that half year being deducted amounts to Rs. 2,44,381-2-5 representing the clear earnings.

Out of this sum of Rs. 2,44,381-2-5 your Directors recommend to devote a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 towards the distribution of a dividend of Rs. 250 per share, equal to 20 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of the Company.

They further beg to recommend that a further sum of Rs. 7,500 be set apart on this occasion on account of the "Depreciation in value of Machinery."

The Directors hope that their efforts in conducting the general management of the Company in as efficient and economical a way as has tended to bring about such satisfactory a result will meet with due approval.

The Directors retiring by rotation are Ludha Nursey, Esq., and Casumbhoy Dhurmsey, Esq.; both being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

The proprietors have to appoint an auditor or auditors and to fix his or their remuneration for the ensuing year.

(Sd.) TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
Bombay, 22nd February 1868. Chairman.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY LIMITED.

Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1867.

					Dr.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Capital—				12,50,000 0 0	
Calls on 500 Shares of Rs. 2,500 each					
Debts and Liabilities—					
Unclaimed Dividends	..	..	2,040 0 0		
Suspense Account	..	..	42 7 3		
				2,082 7 3	
Profit and Loss Account—					
Balance of Account as under		..		2,44,381 2 5	
			Rs..	14,96,463 9 8	
					Cr.
Property—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cost of the Mill ..	..	..	..12,50,000 0 0		
Stock in Trade—					
Twist on hand and mixed..		..	..12,855 15 9		
Bales and Docras of Cotton ..		..	.. 7,393 4 10		
Canvas, Papers, Twine, &c.		..	..14,367 4 0		
Machinery Stores, &c...			28,369 2 4		
Coals on hand ..		..	1,229 3 2		
Oil on hand	..	..	525 8 0		
			65,491 6 1		
				13,15,391 6 1	
Debts owing to the Company—					
Good.				8,373 1 6	
Due by Twist Merchants	..	..			
Cash and Investments—					
Government papers of the value of Rs. 10,000 bearing 5 per cent interest on account of Depreciation in value of Machinery..		..	10,839 8 1		
Cash with Agents	..	..	.. 1,61,725 2 9		
Petty Cash in hand	..	..	304 7 3		
				1,72,899 2 1	
			Rupees...	14,96,463 9 8	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

					Dr.
				Rs. a. p.	
To third Dividend (to June 1867)	..	..	..	1,00,000 0 0	
To Balance	..	..	..	..2,44,381 2 5	
			Rupees..	3,44,381 2 5	
					Cr.
				Rs. a. p	
By Balance brought forward from last half year's account..	..	..	..	2,11,230 11 7	
By Bank of Hindoostan (bad debts recovered)	..			622 8 11	
By Revenue account this half year	..		..	1,32,527 13 11	
			Rupees..	3,44,381 2 5	

I have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, and find the same in all respects correctly stated and do certify that to the best of my belief, it contains a true account of the Capital and Liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Auditor.

We do hereby certify that this Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
CASUMBHOY DHURUMSEY.
દામોદર રતનસી.
i.e. DYAL RUTTONSEY.
લુધા નરસી.
i.e. LUDHA NURSEY.
Directors.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by Framjee Manockjee, Esq., seconded by Sobhagchund Gulalchund Esq., and carried unanimously:—That the report of the Directors and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1867, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Damoder Tapidass, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Framjee, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That the two Directors, Messrs. Ludha Nursey and Casumbhoy Dhurumsey, who retire by rotation be re-elected directors of the Company for the current year.

Proposed by Casumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq., seconded by Dyal Ruttonsey, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That Messrs. M. R. De Quadros and Javerilal Oomiashunker be appointed auditors of the Company for the current year, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 each for the year.

Proposed by Welljee Mayachund, seconded by Framjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried with acclamation:—That a dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 250 per share for the last six months, the same to be paid on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March 1868, on production of the share certificates.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE opening ceremony of the Art Exhibition will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, but in consequence of the continued indisposition of H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, President of the School of Art Committee, will at the request of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., the son of the founder of the Bombay School of Art, officiate instead. The doors will be open at 3-45 P.M., and visitors arriving before the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will fill the galleries and the lower room; no person being admitted into the main room until the arrival of Mr. Ellis, when Mr. Ellis with the committee and the visitors will enter the main room and declare the Exhibition duly open. The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance. This opportunity will be taken advantage of for opening the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the building in which the Exhibition is held, and Mr. Ellis we believe will make a declaration to that effect. Season Tickets may be had at the door and arrangements have been made for visitors being supplied with refreshments at a moderate tariff.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE FORT.

A SERIOUS and alarming fire occurred early yesterday morning on the north side of Gumbowa Lane, a short narrow passage leading from the Borah Bazar to Cowasjee Patell street, where there is a thick population of Parsees and other native classes. At that spot there was an extensive two storeyed building, having an entrance from Borah Bazar, and almost entirely occupied as godowns by wholesale wine merchants. The origin of the fire is unknown, but of course there are many small and simple causes which may produce a great conflagration. A suspicion exists that some one of the sepoys who were in charge of the premises had carelessly dropped a light amongst the straw in which some bottled liquor was packed; but this is perhaps a mere guess. At all events, about one o'clock in the morning smoke was noticed by some of the residents in that locality issuing from the godown of one of the wine merchants—Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthucky—and it was feared, with reason, that the germs of a conflagration were there. The alarm spread, and a large number of people gathered at the spot, and first of all tried to get into the building. There were some Mapilas inside (the entire house being the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka, a merchant), but, victims of either sleep or stupidity, they did not open the door,—they refused, we are told,—but the people outside took forcible measures and succeeded in breaking it open. When we state that the building contained an immense quantity of liquor, barrelled as well as bottled, it will be understood how rapidly and alarming by the fire spread. The whole neighbourhood was soon up and active, and there was indeed great reason to be anxious. Men went off for the different fire engines,—but, for the want of a horse, there was a difficulty in bringing the Dockyard engine to the spot, and on account of the absence of mounted police officers it was a somewhat long and tedious business to communicate the alarm to the Fire Brigade, which was located at a distant part of the native town. It was well on for three o'clock when the Brigade arrived, but in the course of time there were altogether three steam engines (one in Cowasjee Patell Street and the other two in Borah Bazar) and seven or eight manual engines. At first, unfortunately, there was a scarcity of water, but the supply afterwards improved, and the Brigade and fire-engines went vigorously to work. And a very gigantic task they had before them, for the fire had almost attained the proportions of a conflagration, and, in the darkness of the night, had a somewhat fearful effect to a spectator. It was apparent that it would be impossible to save any part of the godowns, or of the shops facing into the lane, and it became a matter of serious importance to prevent the adjoining property, which consisted chiefly of dwelling houses, from catching the flames. A high building on the north side was particularly threatened, and once or twice the fire seemed to get a hold upon it, but by constant exertions it was repressed. From the same building—which belongs to Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree—a great deal of good work was done by a large number of Parsees, *employés* of the same person, who procured water from a well in the lane (Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane) on the other side, and having carried it in big *handas* (tin and copper vessels) up to the windows of the house looking down upon the fire, threw it upon the flames—and with tolerably good effect, for there was a sufficient number of men to make the pouring of the water continuous. From first to last the Parsees behaved with great spirit, daring, and vigour. Amongst those who particularly deserve to be mentioned were Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, whom we have already named; Mr. Shapoorjee Pestonjee, Custodian of the Government Central Museum; and Sorabjee Byramjee, a police jemadar, who took the chief part in breaking open the door. We may mention that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was present for some time at an early hour. Mr. Edgington came to the spot with the Fire Brigade and exerted himself vigorously and effectively. Mr. Crawford the Municipal Commissioner, also, arrived between 5 and 6, and remained for several hours; and a number of other European gentlemen were present. About four o'clock the fire was at its height; in an hour or so afterwards it had been brought under considerably; and at daybreak all further danger seemed to be past, but the Fire Brigade continued to play upon the ruins during the whole of the day. Nearly the entire building was burnt to the ground, and the amount of the loss must be very great, but as to this it is impossible at present to get a correct estimate. The following is perhaps an approximate statement of the loss:—Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons, wholesale wine and spirit merchants, about a lakh of rupees; Merwanjee Cooverjee and Sons, ditto, about Rs. 30,000; Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co., ditto, about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthucky, also a wine and spirit merchant, about Rs. 25,000. Three shops belonging to the same building were also burnt down. Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee's office, which adjoins, was slightly damaged; and the neighbouring buildings generally suffered very little. The part of Mapla Moosa's building facing the Borah Bazar escaped. A large quantity of opium which had been stored in one of the godowns was saved, but very little else could be got out. None of the property, it is said, was insured.

THE REGATTA.

IT was very natural that Bombay, with its magnificent harbour, its immense fleet of merchant ships, its pretty yachts, and its enthusiastic yachtsmen, should seek to get up a Regatta, and to get it up on a scale worthy of the place. The wonder is, that there has not been one annually; but now that a Boating Club has been formed, and has set vigorously to work, there is no doubt the harbour as well as the Byculla Flats will hereafter be the scene of periodical races. Regattas need no word of recommendation. They encourage a manly invigorating sport, which must be especially beneficial to Europeans in India, to whom an afternoon on the water, once a week, would be an immense blessing physically and morally. But they have great special attractions apart from their mere utility. The mention of a regatta calls up the pleasantest associations. A sea dotted with pretty yachts and schooners, scudding swiftly and gracefully along, and rigged out in their gaiest;—steamers covered with people who have left business with its cares and its grudges on shore;—bunting of all colours and of all nations flying everywhere;—crowds of ladies dressed in their nicest and brightest, looking and smiling their prettiest, and evidently aware that it is *en regle* to be amiable to all on such a day;—those are a few of the things one thinks of when he hears of a regatta, and a few more still might be added of a more or less exciting character, as luncheon, champagne, dancing, betting, capsizing, and so on. The stewards of the Bombay Regatta, which came off on Saturday, were fully aware of the importance of some of those accessories to a Regatta, and perhaps were not altogether unconscious that there are those—and not in small numbers either—who consider them, in fact, the chief end of a Regatta, the races in their opinion being quite subsidiary. Invitations were liberally sent out to several hundred ladies and gentlemen, requseting the pleasure of their company on board the steam ship *Queen*, to witness the races; and so much were those invitations appreciated that we believe even more than the number invited went on board, eager to confer on the stewards the extreme pleasure of their presence. The greater number of the guests left Apollo Bunder, in two large commodious barges towed by a steamer, shortly after one o'clock, and were soon on board the *Queen*, which was lying at anchor a little way across the harbour. Every one must have been highly pleased with the magnificent vessel which the stewards had been fortunate enough to secure for the occasion. The *Queen* (3517 tons) is one of the two steamers which were chartered at Liverpool from the National Steam Ship Co. as transports for the Abyssinian Expedition. She was formerly employed, and probably will soon be employed again, in the Liverpool and American passenger service; and her elegant saloon, comfortable cabins, and magnificent quarter deck, with many other good features that might be named, must have made her a favourite with the passengers who travelled by her. The ship was undoubtedly a fine sight in itself—but Captain Grogan, her commander, will certainly be gallant enough to admit that the ladies on board were still a finer. Bombay rarely witnesses so large and gay a gathering; and, conscious of the impression they were making, flattered by the gallant attentions of the gentlemen, and refreshened by the delightful breeze that was blowing, the ladies added unusual vivacity to their other charms. Government House was represented by Mrs. Fitzgerald (the Governor himself was not present), and nearly all of what is commonly called the *elite* was to be found on board. The races began exactly at two o'clock, and when the first gun was fired a very great enthusiasm was felt, by the ladies and gentlemen, in reference to the contests generally. Every one looked on, as well as the sun, or the awning, or the crowd would allow him. Two or three schooners were seen getting under sail and moving off one after the other, their crews running to and fro, fore and aft, as agitated as if they were in a cyclone and not in the placid harbour of Bombay. Quarter of an hour afterwards the second race—a yacht race—began, and again, after another quarter, a second batch of yachts glided off; and so on for two or three hours. It would be absurd to say that this was particularly exciting. A regatta can never be like a horse race, which creates a brief but intense interest, all the more intense because brief; and the spectators on Saturday were under the disadvantage of having nothing corresponding with the "colours of the riders," which on a race-course enable one to understand the progress of a race. Under the circumstances it was by no means wonderful, that the ladies and gentlemen on board the *Queen*, after seeing a few of the yachts and schooners fairly and safely off, turned their attention to the sherry and sandwiches provided as a light tiffin for them, and to the chitchat and gallantry which were the chief sources of the day's amusement. There was the prospect of a long and jolly day, for the programme contained the interesting intimation that there was to be dancing in the evening, and this of course implied that dinner was to be one of the features in the programme. The dining hour, however, was a profound mystery to most of the guests; and some who had calculated on "partaking of" the substantial meal of the day at an earlier hour than it was actually served at, and had restricted themselves to a sandwich and a glass of sherry, seemed as the time wore on to suffer acutely from the appetising effects of the breeze and of "hope deferred." The sailing and the rowing matches were gradually numbered amongst the things of the past; the guests kept walking about on deck to the music of the Governor's Band (which played unusually well), or remained sitting, forming little coteries for their mutual amusement; the numbers of guests, too, seemed in the course of time to become considerably increased, till there were probably—as a rough guess—over five hundred on board. At last the final race was over,—or rather we should say the second last, for there was one to follow, and it proved a long one: we mean the race for dinner. With the immense number of persons on board at this time it could not but be a race, for not a third of them could be accommodated at one time, though the table (spread on deck) was really an enormous one in length. Most of the ladies sat down to the first table, and after they rose there was a pretty scramble for seats, followed by a scramble for edibles. The duty of attending upon the ladies was of course rather a pleasant one to the gentlemen, but the necessity afterwards of attending upon themselves was a little irksome. Some fought through it vigorously,—perhaps a little profanely,—and we sincerely hope they were all satisfied, though it was a little discouraging to see a somewhat fiery gentleman seizing his fork and knife and running off in the direction of the cookroom, exclaiming "—I'll eat my hat if I don't get *something*." So much as to the first and second services; but here we must draw the curtain.—Shortly after dusk the strains of a Portuguese band were heard, and this was the signal for the commencement of the dancing. It was to be regretted that the space allotted for the dancing was somewhat confined, and not only prevented many from joining, but set a limit to the Terpsichorean efforts of those who did stand up—in the waltzes for instance. A little moonlight, too, would have been an improvement. But eight or nine dances were got through, pleasantly and spiritedly enough, and a little after nine o'clock the party was at an end, and the guests away from the ship. Before finishing up we should add that the company was greatly indebted to Captain Grogan and his officers for their unceasing civility. The stewards also were as attentive as they could be to the wants of their guests, but having an unexpectedly large number to deal with they had to fight against considerable difficulties.

So much for the social features of the Regatta. It remains to speak of the races themselves. There could hardly have been a better day for the occasion, for there was a delightful north-westerly breeze, which made the temperature most agreeable. It is perhaps superfluous to say, in this country and at this time of the year, that it was a bright sunshiny day. The only drawback as regards the races was that there was a pretty strong ebb tide flowing. The matches were highly thought of by *connoisseurs*—in particular one or two of the rowing contests;—and even the ladies, who could not be expected to know so much about the make of a sail or the cut of a jib, as about the shape of a dress or the style of a bonnet, found a good deal to interest them in the marine events of the day. We did not hear of any accident except the capsizing of a yacht, and as to the crew of that unfortunate craft they only experienced a dipping and drenching.

The following is a brief account of the different races. It is necessary to explain that in some cases the names given under the head of owners are not those of the actual owners, but of the gentlemen who entered the boats for the contests.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE, AT 2 P. M.—For Fore and Aft Rigged vessels of 25 Tons and upwards. Entrance 2 G. M. First Prize, a Purse value 10 G. M.; Second Prize, 5. G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—WHITE.

Vessel.	Tons.	Owners	Station.
Schooner "Zephyr" ..	82	Captain Henry ..... Captain Young	No. 1
Do. "Sunbeam".	82	A. D. Grant Esq. ... Russel Aitkin Esq. ...	" 2
Do. "Augusta".	100	Captain Young	" 3
Do. "Wavelet" ..	82	A. D. Roberson Esq. H. Maxwell Esq. ...	" 4

Course—From barges moored on the *off* shore side of "THE QUEEN," round the Inner Light Ship, thence to a boat moored in direction of Gull Island, thence to a boat anchored to the northward of Middle Ground and back, passing *inshore* of the Flagship, between her gangway and a flag-boat moored inshore of that vessel. All marks to be left on Port hand.

Time allowance—"Augusta" allows "Wavelet," "Zephyr" and "Sunbeam" 3½ minutes each.

Only three of the above-named vessels entered this contest, the "Zephyr" being prevented by the strong wind which was blowing and by having the tide against her, from getting to the starting point in time. "Augusta" was the winner, "Wavelet" second, and "Sunbeam" third, the time of the arrival of "Augusta" being 3h. 36m. 24s., of "Wavelet" 3h. 57m. 59s., and of "Sunbeam" 4h. 0m. 17s. It will be perceived that the race began at 2 o'clock, and the time taken by each vessel will therefore be easily calculated by substracting 2 from the hour of arrival. "Wavelet" and "Sunbeam" are two of the new pilot schooners, "Zephyr" being the third. They are remarkably weatherly vessels, but owing to the small quantity of canvas they carried "Augusta" was evidently more than a match for them.

2ND RACE AT 2-15 P. M.—For Native rigged Yachts over fifteen Tons. Entrance Fee 2 G. M. 1st prize 8 G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—RED.

Vessel	Tons.	Owner	Station
"Water Queen"...	59½	.....H. Maxwell, Esq.....	No. 1
"Ianthe".....	17¼	.....C. P. Cooper, Esq. ...	" 2
"Sea Queen"	24½	.....H. Forman, Esq.	" 3

Course—Same as First race.

Time allowance.

"Water Queen" allows	"Sea Queen".....	13	Minutes.
"	"Ianthe".....	16	"
"Sea Queen"	"Ianthe".....	3	"

This race resulted in the competitors being awarded the following places: "Ianthe" 1st, "Water Queen" 2nd, and "Sea Queen" 3rd. "Water Queen" arrived at 3h. 36m. 16s.; "Ianthe" at 3h. 52m. 8½s.; and "Sea Queen" at 4h. 8m. 4½s.

"Water Queen," it will be observed, had to allow "Ianthe" 16½ minutes. She came in only 15m. 52½ sec. before "Ianthe", and the latter was therefore adjudged the winner. "Water Queen" is well known as Nicol's yacht, and has a great reputation for speed, which she justified on this occasion, being loudly cheered as she passed the winning point. She came in before the vessel which arrived first in the first race, namely the "Augusta," which was close behind her. One of her native crew, on being told that the yacht had lost the race on account of the allowance for time, said, we believe "Hum time kabat nai zanta"—("I don't understand this talk about time"), but that it was sufficient for him that all the sahibs and mem sahibs had cheered as the boat went past. The reason why the "Sea Queen" was so far behind was stated to be that something gave way about the stern post, and she began to leak in consequence. There was a beautiful breeze during this race, and the yachts had just as much of it as they could possibly stand to, so that the larger vessels had a great advantage over the smaller ones. During a considerable part of the race the boats kept all well together, and in fact the "Sea Queen" was first in rounding the inner light vessel, but when they came to haul the vessels close to the wind the "Water Queen" gained rapidly and left the others behind.

3RD RACE, AT 2-30 P.M.—For Fore and Aft Rigged Yachts under 25 Tons. Entrance Fee 1 G. M. First Prize 5 G. M.; Second Prize, 2 G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—BLUE.

Rig.	Vessel.	Owner.	Station.
Latteen.....	"Faugh-a-Ballah".	G. F. Henry, Esq.	No. 1
"	..... "No. 1 Pilot Boat"	G. T. Robinson, Esq. ...	" 2
"	..... "Fairie"	.....	" 3
"	..... "Nonsuch"	Lieut. Searle, ...	" 4
Sliding Gunter.	"Blue Tailed Fly"	G. T. Robinson, Esq. ...	" 5

Course—As above.

Boats Handicapped.

No. 1 Pilot Boat allows	"Fairie"	1½	minues.
Do. "	"Faugh-a-Balla".	5	"
Do. "	"Blue Tailed Fly"	8	"
Do. "	"Nonsuch".....	11½	"
"Fairie" "	"Faugh-a-Ballah"	3½	"
Do. "	"Blue Tailed Fly"	6½	"
Do. "	"Nonsuch"	10	"
"Faugh-a-Ballah" "	"Blue Tailed Fly"	3	"
Do. "	"Nonsuch"	3½	"
"Blue Tailed Fly" "	"Nonsuch.....	3½	"

Course—Same as First Race.

Allowance for Length.

			Minutes.	Seconds.
"Minnihaha"	allows	"Kitty"	7	20
"	"	"Tortoise" ...	8	37
"	"	"Petrel"	9	22½
"	"	"Othello" ...	10	7
"	"	"Tiney"	10	32
"Kitty"	"	"Tortoise" ...	1	15
"	"	"Petrel"	2	0
"	"	"Othello" ...	2	45
"	"	"Tiney"	3	10
"Tortoise"	"	"Petrel"	0	45
"	"	"Othello" ...	1	30
"	"	"Tiney"	1	55
"Petrel"	"	"Othello" ...	0	45
"	"	"Tiney"	1	10
"Othello"	"	"Tiney"	0	25

For this race all the above-named yachts started, but the "Tiney" when she was to the east of the Middle Ground capsized and sank, her crew, which consisted of four of the crew of the "England", with the transport officer of the same vessel at the helm, were picked up without any delay by boats lying close at hand, and were little the worse for their ducking. The boat is likely to be recovered without much difficulty. She is peculiarly built on the American principle, with a centre board keel, and she carried an unusual amount of canvas, indeed some apprehensions were entertained before the race began that she would not prove able to bear all her canvas. "Tortoise" was adjudged the 1st place; "Petrel" 2nd, "Minnihaha 3rd, "Othello" 4th, and "Kitty" 5th. "Tortoise" came in at 4h. 41m. 52s.; "Minnihaha" at 4h. 52m. 34s.; "Petrel" at 4h. 56m. 15s.; "Othello" at 5h. 20m. 45s.; and "Kitty" at 5h. 31m. This was on the whole a well-contested race. "Petrel" kept the lead from the starting point round the inner light vessel and down to the mark off the Gull Island, when "Tortoise" and "Minnihaha" headed her and remained ahead for the rest of the course.

FOURTH RACE, AT 2 P. M.—For Government Departmental, small Pilot and Custom-house Boats. Entrance Fee Rs. 10; First Prize, a Purse value Rs. 100; Second Prize, a Purse value Rs. 50.

Distinguishing Flag—RED & WHITE.

Rig.	Vessel.	Owner.	Station.
Latteen.....	"Faugh-a-Ballah".	G. F. Henry, Esq.	No. 1
"	..... "No. 1 Pilot Boat"	G. T. Robinson, Esq. ...	" 2
"	..... "Fairie"	.....	" 3
"	..... "Nonsuch"	Lieut.

would any one say to him, 'Stop, think what you have about you before you walk. Just tell me how many bones you have in your leg, how many vertebræ in your backbone'"?—which would be a very good argument indeed if language could be learnt by mere imitation, like walking, but scarcely explains how a lad is to learn to use his tenses without knowing the distinction between them. Infants learn languages thus, no doubt; but instead of learning them by the quickest, they learn them by the least economical of all processes,—processes which would be sheer impossibilities at an age when time is more valuable. Mr. Lowe's speech was full of brilliant truth and brilliant fallacy in about equal parts.

Mr. Lowe concluded by a very forcible denunciation of educational endowments, which he considered as bribes given by a barbarous age to a civilized age to keep it back as near as possible to the standard of its own barbarism. After this, which is quite as just as any epigram can be, Mr. Lowe went on to what seems to us, we confess, buncombe quite unworthy of him,—a protest against any interference of the State,—which means practically the highest education of the country—with the curriculum of public schools and colleges. "It is the privilege and prerogative of the parents of England to direct the education of their children,"—*i.e.*, the privilege and prerogative of a person who is too much absorbed in his till and his counting-house to note the greater affairs of the world at all,—to guide his children by the light of his own ignorance. If the State cannot make its public schools good enough to guide the judgments of parents, the parents will never make much of it for themselves.

The Irish Government has made an amusing but still provoking blunder. The well known George Francis Train, the man who tried to lay down tramways on the Bayswater Road, and was fined, he says, about 20,000*l.* for not understanding that Bayswater is an aristocratic quarter, has been making Fenian speeches in America. He has all his life been making speeches, sometimes silly, sometimes humorous, but always "gassy," and always more or less absurd. The other day he was all for women's rights in Kansas, now he is for Fenians and to-morrow he will very likely be declaring that the treatment of Peers in England is a disgrace "to the eagle which soars above the Alleghanies with a thunderbolt in its beak and an earthquake in its claws." He landed, however, on Saturday in Ireland, and, no doubt to his great delight, was arrested by the police as a Fenian leader, lodged in gaol, and fed on prison diet, and, finally, let out on his own statement that he was no Fenian. Of course he is going to declare war in the name of the insulted Republic, but really his arrest was a bit of silliness which might make Orangemen doubt the judgment of the Irish police. What is the use of a detective agency if it never knows anything, lets Stephens escape, and arrests G. F. Train as a dangerous character?

The French papers are asserting diligently that the Pope has sent the Emperor the cap and staff the Pope has sent the Emperor the cap and staff usually presented to Sovereigns who have done any conspicuous act on behalf of the Church. The statement, we are assured, is an invention, probably intended to secure Catholic votes at the elections. A few days ago Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, was to have been a Cardinal, but the Pope has finally resolved that he shall not be promoted. The creation of Lucien Bonaparte has also become doubtful, and the French request for reforms has been rejected in such a style that semi-official papers are instructed to deny that it was made. Napoleon is furious at the ingratitude of the Pontiff, but His Majesty is a little unreasonable. A Pope is not bound to be grateful because a Catholic Prince has done a little for the Church, which has a right to demand the devotion of his life. He has paid sixpence in the pound of a debt, and if he had paid twenty shillings the Church would amply have received its due, and certainly would not be grateful.

The nickname "The Upper Ten Thousand" seems to involve a numerical mistake. It appears from some tables just presented to the Statistical Society by Mr. Dudley Baxter, tables based upon income-tax returns, that 7,084 persons possess 112,640,000*l.* a year, being *one-seventh* of the whole national income as returned, perhaps one fifth of the whole real income,—much income being returned twice, as that of the State *employes*,—and one-fourth of all the income derived from property. The entire income of the 1,860,000 families which pay less than 300*l.* a year is not equal to that of these Upper Seven Thousand. There are, moreover, only 47,564 households in England returning more than 1,000*l.* a year. It will be remembered also that only 32,000 persons possess in Great Britain more than ten acres apiece. The deduction from all these facts is, that there are but 7,000 families in England deserving to be called rich, that is, with more than 5,000*l.* a year, and less than 50,000 who are comfortable, that is, have more than 1,000*l.* from all sources.

A man named Baratt, believed to be the person who actually fired the powder which blew down the wall of Clerkenwell Prison, has been arrested in Glasgow.

The House of Representatives of the United States has been short and sharp with Mr. Johnson. In reply to his Message asking them to thank General Hancock for his nobility in declining to over-ride by military authority the Civil Courts of Lousiana, the House has table,—that is, passed by,—the President's proposition; but passed *instead* a vote of thanks to General Sheridan,—whom Mr. Johnson removed,—and a vote of censure on Mr. Johnson for removing him. It has also thanked General Grant for disapproving the removal both of General Sheridan and Mr. Stanton.

That is pretty complete in itself, but the House of Representatives has gone further. It has passed, by 123 against 45 votes, a declaratory Bill asserting that there are as yet no valid civil governments in the late rebel States, and transferring all power of appointment and removal under the Reconstruction Act from President Johnson to General Grant, as Commander-in-Chif of the Army. We confess we cannot conceive a Bill better calculated to test Mr. Johnson's threat in his December Message of resisting by force any encroachment on a "co-ordinate power of the Constitution." If anything is certain under the Constitution, it is the President's power of appointing the Executive officers. The Bill passed by much more than a two thirds' majority, and if it passes the Senate by the same majority, it must be passed over the President's veto—and then the crisis ought to have arrived.

Lord Hobart has been trying to make out a case for including the reference of our right to acknowledge the belligerency of the South in the reference to arbitration proposed by Lord Stanley as to the *Alabama* claims. We cannot say that we think he has made much of it. We doubt exceedingly whether Mr. Seward has ever wished to settle this dispute, and whether, even if Lord Stanley had allowed the arguments brought before the arbiter to include the consideration of our right or wrong in that matter, Mr. Seward would not have insisted on some new inadmissible condition on purpose to keep it open. There is something simply ludicrous in our admitting the argument that *after* the President had delared the blockade of the Southern Coast, England was not to be allowed to asume the existence of a great civil war, and regard as a belligerent the power erected by the North as a belligerent. "Historicus" has been unanswerable in his reply to Lord Hobart; but there is nothing of which it is so easy to get *too much* as unanswerability, and we must say that "Historicus" even parades it. There is no improving on certainty.

Sir Roderick Murchison was right after all about Dr. Livingstone; and Sir Samuel Baker, who seemed to think that the Johanna men who deserted him were utterly untrustworthy *except* when they brought bad news, is fortunately wrong. Captain Young and Captain Faulkner have proceeded on Dr. Livingstone's track beyond the place on Lake Nyassa where he was said to have been abandoned by the Johanna men and have found a number of independent native testimonies to the fact that Dr. Livingstone had passed safely on his way, and that the Johanna natives who asserted his murder had returned on the plea that "they were being led into a hostile country." There is every certainty that Dr. Livingstone's asserted murder was a pure fiction, and every reason to hope that he will make his way safely to the Nile, and perhaps after all effect a junction with General Sir Robert Napier in Abyssinia.

We have received a perfect heap of letters upon the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland, the writers of which certainly demonstrate one point. Tobacco can be grown in Ireland, and especially in Wexford, to almost any extent,—certainly to an extent which would make Ireland a great tobacco-exporting country. The writers of these letters, however, avoid some important points with an almost perverse ingenuity. First, what will the cultivation yield in cash per acre? Secondly in what form is the necessary excise to be imposed? No land tax or system of licence can possibly be made to yield 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., as the present system does, and there must be no tampering with a revenue of 6,500,000*l.*, raised on a useless or noxious luxury. Thirdly, what is the cost of cultivation, including the usual ratio of failures in crop, which will occur in a country like Ireland about every fourth year?

We are a practical people, we English, enthusiastic for physical science, eager for wealth, desirous, above all things, of increasing the dominion of man over Nature and her forces. In this generation our two representative men in that work have been Professor Wheatstone and the late Mr. Taraday. Consequently, it is stated that the Government intend to grant Mr. Wheatstone a Knighthood—to elevate him to the position of a Mayor who has entertained a Prince—and it is certain that it will require pressure to get Faraday's persion continued to his wife, who is in need of it. It is all their own fault of course. Faraday ought to have wasted his life in a futile endeavour to protect patents, as poor Henry Cort did, and then his heirs would have been rich; and Mr. Wheatstone ought to have devoted his genius for subtle observation to electioneering, and then he would have been made a Baronet or a Peer; but still the country does not seem quite content with the perfection of its arrangements. Suppose Mr. Disraeli, who is suspected of a suspicion that brain work is useful, improves them just a little—say, by establishing a Knight Companionship of the Brain, with a pension attached to the decoration?

Count Cambray Digny has offered his budget to the Italian Parliament, and his statement of accounts, though unsatisfactory, is inteligible enough. None of the reports,—we have searched through four,—give the most important figures of all, the regular revenue and expenditure; but the debt is 250,000'000*l.* at 5 per cent.; the floating debt, 40,000,000*l.*; and the deficit of year, 9,000,000*l.* Of this the Count hopes to cure 3,000,000*l.* by a tax on flour, and 3,000,000*l.* by improvements in the general collection of the revenue, more especially the income-tax. The remainder is to be supplied by the general increase of commercial activity, and the floating debt provided for partly by funding, partly from the Church property. This is not very satisfactory, nearly half the resources of the kingdom being consumed in paying the interest on a debt which costs more year by year than the national debt of France. It is not pleasant to notice that a composition with her creditors by an offer of 3 per cent. instead of 5 would, with the flour tax, give Italy a real equilibrium. That fact will strengthen the extreme Left, who have already made the proposal, which is, however, rejected by the Government.

Matilda Griggs, labourer's daughter, was stabbed by her lover, to whom she had borne a child in thirteen places, and nearly died from loss of blood. She tried to protect him, and fled, but the would-be murderer was sentenced of other evidence, to twenty years' penal servitude. Matilda, however, had, in the effort to shield him, forfeited her recognizances, and was arrested at the suit of the Crown for 40*l.*, lodged in Chelmsford Gaol, and refused protection by the Bankruptcy Court because she was not a trader. In other words, she was sentenced to imprisonment for having been nearly put to death. The *Telegraph* took up the case strongly, Mr. Ruskin who, by his own account, "disbelieves liberty and detests equality," but who seems to like the justice which secures both, at once remitted the money for the fine. Another gentleman sent a similar sum, and the Governor of Chelmsford Gaol was so moved by the story that he actually let her out on a mere telegram stating that his sheriff's officer had received the cheque,—quite an unofficial proceeding. The end is satisfactory enough, only in healthy States the duty of protecting the innocent is not left to irresponsible Editors.

Mr. Charles Kean, the tragedian, died on Wednesday night, at the age of 58. He was not a great actor, except in one part—that of *Louis XI.*, for which he seems to have been born—but he won his way to considerable success and celebrity by dint of patience and courage of a very high order, and early exercised in a noble cause) At the time of his father's (Edmund Kean's. separation from his mother, Charles Kean devoted himself, though quite a boy, to the duty of mantaining her as well as himself; and with a profound belief in his own capacity as an actor, conquered his unpopularity, first in the country, and then, after repeated failures and reitreated efforts, in London also. He acted Iago to his father's Othello on the night when Edmund Kean was sized with his last illness,—and, curiously enough, in the same performance his own future wife, Miss. Ellen Tree, took the part of Desdemona. As a manager, Mr. Kean revived the splendid Shakespearian *spectacles* of Macready, and carried them out to an even higher elaboration. In his private relations he was universally respected, and by many warmly loved.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUITONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit		
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs., or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
,, ,, ,, per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality ,, per lb.	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co, Limited.
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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.
Also,
A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton's Longacre.
A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.
The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO,
1 New and light Paikie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Litters for greasing Carriages.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
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Ridging and Fittings.
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Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
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One Cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.
A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Bell Pulleys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.
A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do, and 251 feet of 1 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1½ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.
The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to
H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
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JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

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THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.
A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.
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FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
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CLARET.	Medoc	Rs. 7-8 Pints,
	do.	,, 12 ,, Quarts.
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	Do.	,, 25 ,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	,, 29 ,, ,,
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		,, 17 ,, Pints.
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WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
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Sherry—Five marks.
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Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year	Seven years.
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40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
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60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

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For further information and prospectuses apply to.
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Bombay, 7th December 1864.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of specially selected CHINA TEAS:—
HYSON, ORANGE PEOKE.
SOUCHONG, SOUCHONG & HYSON.
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